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AND

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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

[NUMBER III.]

WE may eaſily conceive what may be the next addreſs of *Commiſſioners* from Britain to the *Congreſs* of theſe States:—Gentlemen, we have the candour to confeſs that *the fate of war has balanced in your favour*, and it ſeems to be the will of heaven that you ſhould be independent. Whether it is your real happineſs time alone muſt diſcover. Be this as it may, we are now furniſhed with powers to acknowledge, nay to guarantee your independence. You are pleaſed to think yourſelves out of your *apprenticeſhip*, and that with great propriety you may ſet up at your *own hand*. We have often told you, that in our opinion a thing of this kind was rather immature. Nevertheleſs, ſince it muſt be ſo, we are diſpoſed to acquieſce. *We will do as well as we can by you, and ſet you up in the world;* only it will be neceſſary that you forſake all improper company, and place yourſelves in the firm and *natural* alliance of the people of Great-Britain. Or if, from that pride of thought too natural to men who have been ſucceſsful, you ſcorn the alliance of the power of Britain, yet for God's ſake do not add yourſelves to our *unnatural* enemy, who will make uſe of the advantages which ſhe may draw from the connection, to effect the ruin of us both.

We take the freedom, Gentlemen, to aſſure you that Britain, though *unfortunate*, yet has had your happineſs in view through the whole of this debate. If it was her wiſh that you ſhould continue longer in dependence on her, it was becauſe ſhe thought it for your intereſt. But now that you are arrived to *mature years*, ſhe is willing that you ſhould be *men*, nay ſhe will guarantee your rights as *freemen*, and attone for any ſeverity ſhe may hitherto have exerciſed, by ſhewing you in *future time* the moſt diſintereſted acts of kindneſs.

*The devil truſt her*, ſays an honeſt man; and for my part, if it is at all proper to introduce the *devil* in a ſerious diſcourſe, I muſt confeſs he cannot be better coupled, than with a power who has acted in many inſtances ſo much like him. When we take a view of her conduct in *paſt caſes*, it muſt in this *caſe* be natural to aſk, is it poſſible that Britain in her preſent *embaſſy of Commiſſioners* can be, in the leaſt degree, ſincere? I ſay it is not poſſible.

The paſſion of a nation is the aggregate of the paſſions of individuals, and has the ſame characters with the paſſions of an individual. If it can be found in hiſtory or experience, that an individual who has greatly injured his neighbour can ceaſe to hate the individual who has been the ſubject of the injury, then it may be poſſible that a nation who has been guilty of the like injuſtice can act with the like forgiveneſs. But in hiſtory or experience there are not *frequent* inſtances of individuals who have done an injury becoming friendly to the perſon who has been the ſubject of it; for, though the individual who has been the ſubject of the injury may readily forgive, yet the individual who has done the injury cannot know that the forgiveneſs is ſincere, and therefore cannot but diſtruſt, and diſtruſting fear, and fearing hate, and endeavour to deſtroy.

Britain, to the people of America, has been guilty of the moſt manifeſt injuſtice, in advancing a claim of dominion which muſt have bound them down, *limb and body*, in a more inglorious ſervitude than that in which he is placed who labours chained at the galley oar. She has attacked us *weak* and *defenceleſs*, and through a tedious war, by every *cruelty in arms*, and by every *fraud in ſtipulation*, has fixed upon our minds the moſt durable impreſſion of her baſeneſs. She well knows that this impreſſion has been made, and therefore it may as well be expected that the *flame* of *Ætna* ſhall flow down in a *cool ſtream* of *refreſhing water*, as that Britain can entertain the moſt diſtant cordial thought of friendſhip for America. Having a thouſand times declared that the independence which we ſeemed to affect would not be our happineſs, it is not poſſible that ſhe can labour to eſtabliſh it, in direct contradiction to her own prophecy and judgment. I am perſuaded that no circumſtance in the courſe of things could give her more acute pain, than to be a witneſs of our happineſs in a ſtate independent of her iſland. It would be as reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the *devil*, in his flight by the confines of heaven, could be pleaſed with the innocence and gaiety of thoſe ſmiling plains, as that Britain, in her voyages on theſe coaſts, could be pleaſed with a proſpect of thoſe fields re-flouriſhing, which ſhe had waſted, and thoſe houſes built again, which ſhe had burnt down. If ſhe herſelf had built them, poſſeſſing in the mean time the inhabitants in a ſtate of ſlavery, and *dependent on her favour*, ſhe might then, and only then, be pleaſed with the circumſtance.

If Britain cannot wiſh well to our independence, will ſhe have it in her power to injure it, ſhould we too credulouſly receive her advances, and put an implicit truſt in her propoſals? Without doubt ſhe will have it in her power greatly to injure us. The moment that Commiſſioners appear and expreſs a willingneſs to grant the long debated article of *independence*, it will be thought by every *ſuperficial* mind that the controverſy is wholly at an end. Britain will be conſidered as a *riſing ſun*, whoſe *early beam* will be hailed: For reconciled with theſe States, ſhe will have at leaſt the intereſt of a friend to aſſiſt thoſe, who by court paid ſhall ſeem to deſerve her favour. Now it is a much more eaſy thing to pay court to a *tyrant* power, than to the whole body of a free and virtuous people, amongſt whom nothing but diſtinguiſhed merit can advance to public office. For this reaſon, all who have not a confidence in their own *integrity* and talents will ſeek to raiſe themſelves by that power; who can be better ſerved by artifice and fraud, than by integrity or diſtinguiſhed talents, cramped in their operation by an *ill-natured* principle of virtue.

Britain will more than meet advances of this nature. She will court *individuals*, and even addreſs herſelf to particular *States*, and in the *interim of negociation* endeavour to allure by propoſals of particular advantage. She may ſtipulate with one State to take from them what tobacco ſhe ſhall want, or to give to another the excluſive importation of a certain article of commerce. by this means conſtituting them her factors, in the excluſive importation of that article. To another ſhe may grant the excluſive privilege of trade from a certain of her Weſt-India iſlands.

Theſe conditions ſhe may ſtipulate with particular States, in order that ſhe may ſecure their vote to co-operate with her to bring the States in general from their connection with the Court of France to a connection with the Court of Britain, or perhaps priſtine ſtate of dependence on her.

There is a wide interval between a declaration on the part of Britain to acknowledge our independence, and a declaration of her willingneſs to acknowledge it, on this condition that we relinquiſh our alliance with the Court of France. This interval is oozy and unſtable. It boils up with quick ſands. Let us not tread upon it to negociate.

It ought to be our firſt queſtion to the Commiſſioners,—Gentlemen, are you furniſhed with powers to ratify your conſent to the independence of the States? Yes, upon condition that you relinquiſh your *unnatural alliance* with the Court of France. Gentlemen, the expreſſion is an inſult upon our honour, and the idea, if admitted, would be deſtructive of our happineſs. You will excuſe us from any farther converſation relative to that which appears to be the object of your embaſſy. Our independence, clear and diſconnected with conditions, is what we chuſe to hear conceded to us, and until that point, ſingle and alone, is conceded, we can have no place for any intercourſe by writing or by meſſage whatſoever.

I am of opinion, that even when Great-Britain ſhall have ceaſed every act of open and avowed hoſtility againſt us, it will be wiſe, *for ſome length of time*, to keep her at a diſtance. We may reſt aſſured that ſhe will not eaſily give up the hope of adding theſe States to her dominion. Circumſtances that do not yet appear may put an object of this nature greatly in her power. When emigrants from her kingdom, riſing in the *pride* and *prejudice* of Engliſhmen, like monſters from the ocean, half man half ſhark, ſhall have ſpread themſelves upon our ſoil, and be added to the number who already have the *beſtial mark* upon them, ſhe may hope to form an intereſt, by which the balance of our Councils may preponderate in her behalf. When ſhe comes to extend her commerce, and to plant her factors on every river of America, ſhe may hope to accompliſh that by *artifice*, which a *ten years war*, and a *thouſand ſhips*, *had not been able to effect*.*

For theſe reaſons, I would not wiſh to ſee this country renewing, with too much avidity, her intercourſe and correſpondence with Great-Britain. When *thoſe men are dead*, *who have fought our lives*, then, and then only, will it be ſafe for us to *go down into Egypt*.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.*

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*From the* NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

[No. VII.]

Mr. COLLINS,

AS civil government is like a great machine compoſed of ſeveral mechanical powers, great ſkill, judgement and prudence is requiſite, both in forming and putting together ſo many different parts, in order to make it move regular, and in regulating and guiding the whole, ſo as to obtain the end intended by it. The machine of ſtate is its fundamental conſtitution, and the working of it is the exerciſe of civil government.

This is generally diſtinguiſhed into three different kinds; *Monarchy*, in which the ſupreme power is lodged in one perſon; *Ariſtocracy*, where the government is lodged in a Council or Senate compoſed of perſons of noble birth, riches and wealth; *Democracy*, where it is in the hands of the people. The two laſt are comprehended under the term *Republic* or *Commonwealth*.—I ſhall not enter upon a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, Which of theſe three is to be preferred? Caprice, intereſt and prejudices have, in all ages, influenced men in their determinations on this ſubject. The *monarchy* we once lived under, without murmuring, we have, for ſufficient reaſons, diſcarded, and adopted a republican government. I only obſerve, that this is undoubtedly the beſt calculated, if well conducted, to promote the happineſs of *our civil ſociety*. I apprehend, however, that there are two extremes in republican governments, which it behoves us carefully to avoid. The one is, that *noble birth, or wealth and riches*, ſhould be conſidered as an hereditary title to the government of the republic. *Wiſdom and virtue*, the two neceſſary qualifications of good civil rulers, are no *hereditary endowments* of human nature. The very titles of honour and wealth expoſe ſuch to the danger of oppreſſing others for their ſupport. Was it neceſſary, I could prove theſe aſſertions by inconteſtible arguments. The other extreme is, that the government be managed by the *promiſcuous multitude of the community*, as in ſome of the States of ancient Greece. The many imperfections incident to human nature will ever prevent the majority of every nation to be fitly qualified to manage civil government. Comparatively few are fit to direct the great machine of ſtate. The multitude, though honeſt, yet, from many natural defects, are generally in the execution of government, violent, changeable and liable to many fatal errors.—The happy medium is, where the people at large have the ſole power of annually electing ſuch officers of ſtate as are to be entruſted with the *moſt invaluable rights, liberties and properties* of the people, and the *appointment of the executive authority under their proper controul*.—America enjoys an opportunity, which no other nation ever had, and that is *that* of coolly and deliberately forming conſtitutions for their civil government, without fear of offending a powerful nobility, or dreading the diſpleaſure of a military deſpot.—Thus have the civil conſtitution of the Thirteen United States been formed, and according as this important buſineſs has been committed to *men of ſkill, integrity and prudence, they have ſucceeded*.

I have carefully peruſed the Conſtitution of New-Jerſey, and compared it with ſome of the other ſtates, and I humbly conceive the compilers have happily hit upon the requiſite medium. Give me leave, my fellow-citizens, to ſhow this in a few particulars, for ſome reaſons I have in view. Our Legiſlature is annually to be appointed on a fixed day, only by the *free voice* of the people. And in order to give the community an opportunity of *improving by the wiſdom and learning* (which are generally on the ſide of the rich and wealthy) *without expoſing them to danger*. This Legiſlature is divided into two branches; the moſt learned and rich being thus generally choſen in the Council; will not have that opportunity, by ſubtilty and ſophiſtry, to miſlead the more unlearned, though honeſt, in the Aſſembly, to betray the common intereſt to their private emolument, they would have, were they mixed with them in one body. All money matters and impeachments for mal-adminiſtration are, for that reaſon, committed to the Aſſembly.—Becauſe the duty of civil officers is to execute the laws upon the ſubjects, and moſtly upon their neighbours and acquaintances, it is evident what tendency it would have to relax the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary laws, in caſe thoſe magiſtrates were to be elected by theſe their neighbours: Therefore *their* appointment is committed to the joint body of the people's Repreſentatives. *Theſe* hold their commiſſions on good behaviour, during certain fixed periods, at the expiration of which they may be renewed or not, as their merit ſhall require. The different periods are ſuited to the neceſſary trials. This gives a continual check on mal-adminiſtration, and a ſpur to a proper diſcharge of duty. Though prejudices, derived from our former very different conſtitution, may urge reaſons in favour of judges being independent, both as to their offices and ſalaries, yet their concluſions will by no means hold good in our preſent conſtitutions. I acknowledge they ought to be independent of the individuals whoſe caſes they are to judge; but hence does not follow that they ought to be independent of the community at large, whoſe intereſt they are bound to promote by an impartial diſtribution of juſtice. As a farther precaution, it prohibits all perſons from holding offices of profit in the State from a ſeat in the *Aſſembly*, *the branch* to which the care of the public money is committed. I wiſh it had been more explicitly prohibited that *judges* ſhould have any ſeat in our Legiſlative Council; becauſe *judges of the laws ought to have no hand in framing them*.

Such conſtitutions, formed by perſons appointed and empowered by the people for that purpoſe, being publiſhed and generally approved by the community, become *ſacred and inviolate*. No Legiſlature ought to preſume to alter or amend one ſingle article in them: And any bill enacted contrary to the conſtitution, I humbly conceive to be no law. For the conſtitution is, as it were, *the chartered right both by which they enjoy and exerciſe their power, and the people hold their rights, privileges, liberties and properties*. Thus, if our Legiſlature ſhould permit one member to take a ſeat in the Houſe of Aſſembly, who at the ſame time holds an office of profit within the State, I doubt whether any law enacted while ſuch member holds his ſeat is binding upon the ſubjects; becauſe they thereby *counteract the very authority by which they enjoy their Legiſlative capacity, and undermine the very barrier of the people's ſafety*.

And if they lawfully may do it in one inſtance, they may in a thouſand. At what a precarious tenure then ſhould we hold our moſt ſacred rights and privileges? Defects in conſtitutions may be altered and amended, but it muſt be done by the original power of the people.

Having premiſed theſe remarks, I beg leave humbly to addreſs myſelf to the Honourable our Legiſlature. Gentlemen, this machine of ſtate is given unto you by your conſtituents, not to amend and new form it, but to preſerve it inviolate, and purſuant to it promote as much as poſſible the intereſt and happineſs of this people. Permit me to remind you on this occaſion of a leading principle in good policy, that is, *that the Legiſlature of a ſtate be particularly careful to ſupport and encourage thoſe principally employed in the ſtaple commodities for trade, on which the well-being and proſperity of the whole chiefly depends*. Trade is as it were the life and ſoul of civil ſociety; and this depends upon the ſtaple commodities of the nation. Hollanders are called the carriers of Europe; they chiefly ſubſiſt and

enrich themſelves by their ſhipping. Therefore ſhipbuilding, and the raiſing of ſailors, is principally promoted among them. The Engliſh trade much depends upon their manufactures; therefore theſe have always been chief in the view of their Legiſlature. America is ſo particularly ſituated, that her only ſtaple for trade is the produce of the huſbandman. I feel confident that in proportion as theſe are encouraged and ſupported, ſo will the wealth and happineſs of America increaſe. And that from the moment theſe ſhould be neglected or oppreſſed, directly the reverſe will immediately enſue. From a full perſuaſion that you are ſenſible of this, I beg your attention to two important matters.

1. The main ſubject of ſome of my former numbers. If you will take the trouble to peruſe them with attention, and properly exerciſe your own judgment, I think you muſt be ſenſible of a two-fold evil, which threatens this moſt uſeful claſs of men among us

The firſt is, that in caſe the whole of the baſely depreciated money is chiefly to be made good by taxes on huſbandry, that this will be great injuſtice and an intolerable oppreſſion upon them; which will inevitably ruin ſome and diſcourage others.

2. What influence ſuch an event would probably have upon the fundamental part of our moſt happy conſtitution. I have before obſerved, *that if ſo great an overbalance of wealth was caſt into the ſcale of the rich, it would in all probability prove the means of ſubverting it.* I would here humbly offer a hint of an additional danger of this ſort.—If you recollect that this State is a member of an extended empire, you muſt be ſenſible that any prevailing party in the Supreme Council muſt have great influence, either beneficial or detrimental, upon the particular members. The ſpirit of the different conſtitutions on this continent will point out to you what you have particularly to guard againſt. That of ours, with ſome others, is truly *democratical:* That of ſome borders upon *Ariſtocracy.* Hence you will find the latter always favour plans calculated for the advantage of the rich and wealthy. The former ſuch as have a tendency to benefit the commonalty. In peruſing the New-York conſtitution, it appears evident to me that the powers of government are thrown into the hands of the rich and wealthy in the two cities. The manifeſt conduct of the merchants and traders among us have fully ſhewed, throughout the courſe of this conteſt, what kind of patriots and governors the body of them are, worthy individuals excepted. From thence, I apprehend, has proceeded the mangreing of the conſtitution, ſuch as it is, in favour of thoſe citizens, by appointing members for the city and counties under the juriſdiction of the enemy, without any election of proper conſtituents, both in Aſſembly and Senate. It appears highly probable to me, that men, who have thus carried their point againſt the commonalty in their own ſtate, being delegated to the auguſt Council of the empire, will endeavour to favour every ſcheme which may have the ſame tendency in the other ſtates.—He that is in any degree acquainted with the government of nations, will be convinced that *riches* and *wealth* ever lay human nature under the ſtrongeſt temptations to graſp at the reins of government; and, when obtained, to lord it over the honeſt commonalty in ſociety.—Hence I would almoſt venture to aſſert, that if you enquire of your delegates you will become ſenſible that individuals in the Supreme Council of this empire have already diſcovered ſymptoms of ſuch ambitious deſigns. I would therefore moſt humbly and earneſtly entreat you *to bend your minds upon, and earneſtly exert yourſelves for, the preſervation and promotion of that political happineſs of the community at large, for which they have contended at the expence of ſo much labour, treaſure and blood.* I would hence ſubmit a few particulars to your moſt ſerious conſideration.

1. Whether the delegates of the different ſtates in Congreſs, being men of like paſſions as others, and under ſuch powerful temptations, ought not to be narrowly and ſtrictly watched by their reſpective conſtituents, in all the tranſactions of their ſtation?

2. Whether the delegates are not, or at leaſt ought not to be, reſponſible to their reſpective conſtituents for the application of the many millions of public money the exigences of the empire require?

3. Whether you are ſufficiently ſenſible that proper meaſures have been purſued, throughout the courſe of this war, to ſatisfy the Legiſlatures of the different ſtates in the union on this head?

4. Whether, while the confederacy of the ſeveral ſtates is forming, you conſider it as ſafe and prudent to *give to fifty or ſixty repreſentatives* (if even we ſuppoſe them all the moſt virtuous) *an unlimited power* to raiſe or grant and apply any ſum or ſums of money, with which the different Legiſlatures are to have no farther concerns than to be informed of, and furniſh their reſpective quotas?

5. Whether your conſtituents have not ſome reaſons to ſuſpect that too little attention has been paid, during the confuſions and convulſions of this unnatural war, to theſe important matters of ſtate? And in caſe of former neglect, whether that does not now claim a double degree of attention to matters of ſuch moment?

6. If there ſhould be any foundation for the reports, that ſome members of Congreſs dare preſume to inſinuate their atheiſtical blaſphemy even in the auguſt Council; and that it is common for ſuch, together with others, to be engaged in gaming, balls and aſſemblies—Whether ſuch conduct is to be conſidered as conſiſtent with that dignity and majeſty, which is neceſſarily required in the repreſentative body of ſo extenſive an empire, and beſt fits ſuch members for that cloſe attention and deep penetration which the many intricate and important concerns of a nation, involved in a calamitous war, demand; and is beſt calculated to procure the continuation of the kind interpoſition of Providence in our favour?

7. Whether the baſe depreciation of our currency, ſo evidently pregnant with ruin to thouſands, does not demand the *moſt diſintereſted care and concern* of the repreſentatives of a free people, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, its dangerous effects to the prejudice of the community?

8. In caſe a loan ſhould be procured from Europe, Whether the greateſt prudence and precaution ought not to be uſed to make ſuch a loan anſwer ſome valuable purpoſe for the common advantage of the nation, and not for the private emolument of individuals?

Permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you a few hints in explanation of the laſt caſe.—I take it for granted that ſuch a loan is intended to be procured for ſome important advantage to the community, and not to enable merchants and traders to attempt the importation of ſuperfluities and luxuries of life to the amount of many millions. It is not *that* we want to ſecure to us liberty and peace, but *powder* and *ball*.—I find among men of judgment and candour that ſome are of opinion the loan, when procured, ſhould *be drawn for in bills of exchange:* Others that it ſhould *be tranſported to our continent.* Each opinion deſerves ſerious conſideration.

As to the former, I beg leave to obſerve,

1. That exchange is even now but five for one, while all the neceſſaries for the army are, at the loweſt medium, fifteen for one.

2. That as foreign traders would have the monopoly of all theſe bills, they would immediately lower their value.

3. On the improbable ſuppoſition that they would not, it would undoubtedly require a conſiderable length of time to diſpoſe of them. For if we ſuppoſe the whole of our emiſſions an hundred and thirty millions, and a loan of fifteen millions; then that at five for one will be ſeventy-five millions. Is it to be ſuppoſed that theſe traders poſſeſs of our preſent money ſeventy-five millions, and all the reſt of the community but fifty-five millions? Hence it is evident, to every perſon of judgment, that it will require a conſiderable length of time to ſell all theſe bills for ready money.

4. And then all what five is below fifteen the community will loſe and theſe traders gain.

5. In the mean-time the expences of the war accumulate upon us in proportion of fifteen for one, and that will for the preſent year amount to three hundred millions, of which ſum it is impoſſible to raiſe one quarter by tax; conſequently Congreſs will be under the unavoidable neceſſity of re-iſſuing all the money they get for the whole loan, and to ſtrike more inſtead of ſinking any. Thus will the end, namely, the recovery of the value of our money, be entirely fruſtrated; our national debt immenſely increaſed; and only a few traders enriched. Therefore this ſcheme muſt needs be highly impolitic.

It remains then manifeſt, that if ſuch a loan ſhall prove of real advantage to the community, it muſt be tranſported to our continent. How to be applied when arrived is another important queſtion.

1. To exchange it dollar for dollar would be evidently calculated to give millions of public money to enrich a few favourite individuals. The perſons guilty of ſuch an action would doubtleſs as much deſerve capital puniſhment as any public robber or highway-man.

2. To pay it out for the exigencies of the army would be a ſquandering of it; giving a few an opportunity to hoard it up, and leave the original evil unredreſſed.

3. To purchaſe continental money with it I am perſuaded would have this pernicious tendency, that deſigning men would immediately lower its value; it would be ſoon laid up out of circulation; and the forementioned grievances remain unredreſſed and rather increaſe.

Thus, Gentlemen, I leave you and others whom it concerns to judge of and compare the different ſchemes ſuggeſted (in caſe a loan was procured) with the one I have before recommended. And I hope you and thoſe to whoſe more immediate management ſuch matters are committed, may be directed to that which may prove moſt ſafe and advantageous to the community!

I have ſubmitted the foregoing caſes to your conſideration, foraſmuch as you are the repreſentatives of a member in the grand union, who have the appointment and inſtructing of your delegates in Congreſs. And I leave it with you to recollect how much the ſafety and happineſs of your conſtituents depend upon your judgment, prudence, integrity, vigilance and care in matters of ſuch moment.

2. The other important ſubject I would beg your attention to is, *the internal government of this ſtate, which is particularly committed to your charge.* Permit me, Gentlemen, to remind you,

1. Of what ſingular advantage it is to your conſtituents to be encouraged in the purchaſe of freeholds. I am daily more confirmed in my ſentiments reſpecting the pernicious policy of taxing money borrowed for ſuch purchaſe, which I have ſubmitted to the conſideration of my reſpectable fellow-citizens in September laſt. Two things in the laſt laws for raiſing money appear alarming to me. The one is, the flagrant injuſtice of the double tax on money borrowed and the real property purchaſed with it. The other is, the tax on this money, while bank notes are exempted. I plainly foreſee, if theſe precedents are drawn into practice by our future legiſlatures, that the generality of our farmers may henceforth bring up their children to be, not freeholders, but tenants at will to others.

2. Alſo of your privilege and duty to exerciſe the powers committed to you with zeal and vigour, in order to ſtop the preſent torrent of profanity and vice; the curſe and bane as well of civil as of religious ſociety.—May God give you wiſdom and zeal in managing the great machine of ſtate to your own ſatisfaction, and the true intereſt of thoſe you repreſent! is the cordial prayer of him who eſteems it his greateſt privilege, in reality to be

A TRUE PATRIOT.

---

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 5.

Laſt Tueſday His Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; was appointed Governor of this Commonwealth.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Repreſentatives of Prince-William County, in Virginia, have lately been inſtructed by their Conſtituents, "to move the Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates, of that Commonwealth, that inſtructions be given to their Delegates in Congreſs, to move that every Member of Congreſs ſhall, in future, before he is admitted to a ſeat at that Board, take an oath that he is not mediately or immediately concerned in trade, either foreign or domeſtic; or that he will not be ſo concerned during his being a member of that body and that all perſons refuſing to take ſuch oath be rendered incapable of ſerving in Congreſs."

The Schooner Roſe, Captain Branſon, from Boſton, was lately taken by four Britiſh Frigates, and carried into St. Kitt's.

A Schooner from Boſton, bound to Guadaloupe, lately ran into Nevis Road, miſtaking it for the port of her deſtination, and was brought to by the fort, and the veſſel ſecured.

On Saturday laſt, the Sloop Waſhington, Capt. Burrows, of this port, arrived here from St. Euſtatius, which he left the 23d ult. This Gentleman informs us, that it was confidently aſſerted, at that iſland, the day he left it, that the French fleet (which appears to be ſtill commanded by Count d'Eſtaing, the Count de Gras being ſecond in command) had put to ſea from Martinico, completely fitted and manned, and conſiſted of 25 ſhips, 19 of which were of the Line; that, in conſequence of this event, the Britiſh fleet, under Admirals Byron and Barrington, of 26 ſhips, 19 of which are capital ones, immediately put to ſea from St. Lucia; and that as theſe formidable fleets were obſerved to be in ſight of each other on the 20th ult. to leeward of Dominica, it was thought, at Euſtatia, that a great and important naval engagement would ſpeedily take place.

Captain Burrows, (whoſe veſſel mounted 6 Three-pounders, and had 25 men, excluſive of paſſengers, on board) in company with Capt. Veſey, in a Sloop of 10 guns, bound alſo to this port from Euſtatia, were attacked, off Cape-Charles, by two privateer ſchooners, one of 12 and the other of 16 guns, and after a ſharp conflict of two hours and a half, which was maintained with circumſtances of great gallantry on the part of Captains Burrows and Veſey, they ſo checked the enemy's progreſs, as enabled them to proceed on their voyage. The former, who hath frequently manifeſted his ſpirit and addreſs in a day of peril, was fortunate enough to extricate himſelf, on this occaſion, from the ſuperior power of the enemy; but the meritorious Captain Veſey, following Captain Burrows through the North channel, near Cape Charles, grounded on a ſhoal, by which fatal accident he ſoon became a prey to the Vultures who had been previouſly baffled.

The ſloop Rutledge, Captain Skilling, of this port, was lately taken by the Long-Splice, a Britiſh cruiſer, and carried into Antigua.

A letter from St. Euſtatius adviſes, that in the courſe of a fortnight, upwards of 60 ſail of American veſſels arrived in that iſland. Several of them belong to Philadelphia and this port.

BOSTON, *May* 31.

Since our laſt the Black Prince privateer, returned in port from a cruize. She was laſt from Bilboa.—She has been gone about ſeven months; and has taken ten prizes; how many is arrived ſafe we do not hear.

*Extract of a letter from Lauch. Mc Lean, to Daniel Mc Lean, jun. of New-York, dated Glaſgow, Feb.* 10, 1779.

"I am glad to inform you that the emigrants are eſtabliſhed. From any preparations that I hear are making, the enſuing Campaign will be as diſgraceful as the former ones; and if they ſhould ſend over a good many men, it will be as late as uſual before they arrive there—As for Ruſſians you need not look for any.

The Miniſtry ſtill continues immerged in the ſame ocean of errors in which they ſet out, and I am afraid nothing worthy of Britiſh councils, or Britiſh valour, will any more appear amongſt us.

*June* 3. The General Putnam privateer, belonging to New-London, was ſpoke with by Capt. Nathaniel Weſt, in the ſhip Black Prince, in lat. 46, 15 N. long. 45, 20 W.---had taken two prizes, one a ſloop with beef and pork, and the other a privateer, of eight guns, and 20 men, out of New-York.

Sir Henry Clinton, ſays a correſpondent, wants to diſtinguiſh himſelf above all his predeceſſors in the command of the Britiſh forces in America; and wiſhes, no doubt to continue the war, and keep up the ſpirits of the Britiſh nation by leſſer enterprizes, that may be well dreſſed up in a letter, and make a fine figure on paper. Hitherto he has diſcovered no abilities ſuperior to thoſe he has ſuperſeded. His expedition to Georgia may coſt his nation more blood and treaſure than all the ſucceſs of it can compenſate. His ſucceſs there ſeems to have come to its ne plus. His expedition to Virginia may do ſome comparatively ſmall miſchiefs to that State, but can anſwer no important purpoſe to Britain. In ſhort, Sir Harry, after all the nauſeous adulation of his hired panegyriſts, ſeems only capable of making a LITTLE figure, in what the French call a LITTLE war.

Three of the enemy's privateers of 10 guns have lately been captured by ſome cruizers from Connecticut, and carried into a ſafe port.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 27.

Laſt Sunday evening, Captain Bunnel in a ſchooner belonging to New-Haven, arrived here in ten days from St. Thomas's, with a cargo of rum and ſugar: He informs, that the day before he ſailed, an account was received at St. Thomas's from St. Euſtatia, that 10 ſail of line of battle ſhips and 8 frigates had juſt arrived at Martinico from France, as a reinforcement to Count d'Eſtaing; and it was reported that they took on their paſſage, and brought in with them about 50 ſail of a Cork fleet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.

On Saturday our advices were, that the enemy, after taking the little fort Fayette, marched above Peeks-Kill, to the top of a hill called Bald-Hill, near Queen's Village, juſt above which Gen. M'Dougal, with a body of troops, was lying ready to attack them, and to diſpute every inch of ground if they ſhould attempt to paſs the mountains. That the enemy, however, proceeded no further than Bald-Hill, where they were very curious and particular in enquiring what forces we had there, whether any of the Continental troops had joined Gen. M'Dougal, or got into the fort, whether any conſiderable body of the militia, and what number, had joined our army, and whether it was intended to diſpute with them the paſſage thro' the mountains—To all theſe enquiries, the anſwers being unfavourable to their views, they marched back again towards their veſſels, and the laſt intelligence we had of them was, that on Saturday evening they were encamped in the woods a little above and about Verplanck's-Point, their veſſels lying off in the river. On Friday the wind was entirely fair for them to come up with their veſſels, if they meant to have made an attack upon the fort—So that it is plain they neither intend to attack the fort nor our army, unleſs they can do it by ſurpriſe, or take us at ſome diſadvantage. Perhaps they mean to remain at or near their preſent ſtation for ſome time, till they have lulled our vigilance to ſleep, and find us careleſs and indolent, or till our militia are tired out and gone home, or till they have obtained ſome equivalent for the expence and trouble of their preparations.

*Extract of a letter.*

"The ſubduction of the North-River is the capital object of the tory monarch and miniſtry of Great-Britain, but to accompliſh this, the reduction of our garriſon at Weſt-Point is abſolutely neceſſary; accordingly his Excellency the renowned General Sir Henry Clinton ſet out lately from New-York, in company with a ſufficient council of Engliſh and Scotch nobility and gentry, with an army compoſed of all the Britiſh, Foreign, and American tories he could poſſibly muſter. A ſmall redoubt of three guns, called *La Fayette*, was conſtructed on the bank of the river at Verplanck's Point, which being planned with a view to chaſtiſe ſome pirates in the neighbourhood, as well as to divert his Excellency on his paſſage to Weſt-Point, ſhould he come that way; it has, to the joy of all good men, anſwered both thoſe valuable purpoſes; for King's-Ferry, near it, has received many advantages by it—and the admirable entertainment it has laſt week af-

forded his said Excellency, his army and navy, was beyond description, because the exhibition was as unexpected to him as it was elegant. In short, the music was so grand as to invite the whole country, who flocked from many miles distance to the dance---and by the time that a sufficient number arrived to honour his Excellency with the GRAND BALL at West-Point, and a country dance in the neighbourhood, he unfortunately got so tired and sulky, and distressed with so much new company, which he was sorry that he had invited, that it is supposed he has, by the advice of his said council, resolved shortly to repair to his lodgings in New-York."

Another correspondent writes, "That had Sir Henry conceived it possible for a little fort with 3 guns only to oblige him to make such a noise on the North-River, before he attacked the capital works at West-Point, he should have slipt by it in the night; for that he now sees himself surrounded with at least three times the number of Freedom's Sons that he would have had to encounter with, had he not delayed to take the redoubt.

*Extract of another letter, June 4th.*

"The enemy came up to Bald Hill, near Continental Village, about 12 o'clock yesterday, Sir H. Clinton headed them. A party went out at the same time to Crompond, where they burnt Major Strang's house. The enemy began to retreat about 4 o'clock, and were by the last accounts below Peeks-Kill. The militia have turned out equal to our most sanguine expectations, among them were the most respectable characters, with their knapsacks on their backs, doing duty with the private soldier."

FISH-KILL, June 10.

Last Tuesday night, six ships came up to King's Ferry; the enemy have advanced about two miles from the Ferry, and are fortifying at Stony Point, on the west side of the river, and have occupied the pass from Haverstraw to the Forest of Dean; they have advanced on the east side within about two miles of Peeks Kill, and are cutting timber for block-houses. General Washington, with his army on the west, and the troops on the east side of the river, are so posted, and the garrison at West-Point being well provided for defence, we have reason to hope a favourable issue, if the enemy should make an attempt to force the posts in the Highlands.

The following is an exact account of the enemy's force at King's Ferry, &c.

*East side of the river.* 19 Companies of Grenadiers; 19 Ditto Light Infantry; 33d Regiment; 4 Companies Lord Cathcart's Legion of Foot; Robinson's Corps; 3 Battalions of Hessian Grenadiers; 1-2 Ditto Hessian Yaugers; Prince Charles's Regiment, Hessians;

*West side of the river.* 17th Regiment; 63d Ditto; 64th Ditto.——Total 5400.

*Returned to New-York, being the fatigued troops from Virginia.* 42d Regiment; Irish Volunteers; Part of the King's Guards.

We hear the enemy have robbed the inhabitants, in the vicinity of their camp, of upwards of two thousand head of great and small cattle, and have otherwise distressed them—Twenty-one deserters have come in since last Saturday.

The Dutchess County Militia, with great alacrity, have come in and joined the camp. Gentlemen of the first character, refugees from New-York, Long-Island, and others, perform duty in the army as common soldiers, zealously disposed to support their country's cause.

Several of the Tories in the mountains, near this place, have been taken up the end of last and the beginning of this week, for harbouring and supplying villains sent out by the enemy to steal horses, and plunder the inhabitants. Several persons having been observed carrying cheese, butter, and gammons to the enemy, were properly secured by scouting parties from our army.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, June 6.*

"The Whig party of the Onondagos, to the number of 126, are come to live among the Oneidas, who are daily applying to Col. Van Schaick, the commanding officer there, to go out for prisoners. Three parties, to Niagara, Oswegatchie and Buck-Island, went out last week.--The inhabitants of this city had a meeting yesterday, and appointed a Committee, to enter into similar resolves with those lately of the city of Philadelphia.---Last evening, the effigy of a man who is a dealer in hard money was suspended on a gallows, and carried through the city. We are resolved to check the pernicious practice, which has greatly helped to ruin our currency."

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Wednesday last arrived in this port the Schooner Humming Bird, Jesse James, late master. This vessel was bound from the Eastern Shore of Virginia for the Island of Santa Croix, laden with 50 hogsheads of tobacco, and in lat. 36:40, long. 73:29, fell a prey to the sloop Bayard, of 10 carriage guns, Benedict Byrn, commander, a privateer belonging to Jonathan Eilback and Thomas Favien, of New-York city, but was re-taken the 5th inst. near Cape-May, by the General Green armed ship, in the service of this State, commanded by James Montgomery, Esquire.

And on Thursday came up the Privateer Brig Impertinent, of 10 carriage guns, 4 pounders, 12 swivels, and 53 men, Jacob Getcheus, commander, late belonging to New-York, also taken by Capt. Montgomery. This vessel left Sandy Hook the 2d instant, in company with the Delaware, Daphne and Galatea frigates, and the Union privateer of 20 guns, all bound on a cruize. Three days after, at the edge of soundings, the Daphne was seen to approach an American frigate, and soon after cannonading was heard. At this time, the weather was hazy, and the Delaware two leagues behind. Captain Getcheus left his consorts in this situation, and steered southerly till Monday, the 7th instant, when being seen at a great distance by the crew of the General Green about day-break, a chace ensued, and about two in the afternoon the ship came up, and the privateer struck without resistance. The Impertinent appears to have been owned and fitted out by Henry White, Esq; Richard Yates, Henry W. Perry, and ——— Reilly, of the city of New-York. Her stores and provisions were calculated for a six months cruize.

Monday last arrived here the private ship of war Poole, of Liverpool, late commanded by Capt. John Maddock. This vessel, which mounts 24 carriage guns, six and nine pounders, sailed from New-York on the 6th instant, to cruize four months on our coast, and then proceed for Jamaica to lade sugars. She was chased and overtaken 4 days after by the Boston, a frigate of the United States; the Captain of the Poole surrendered without firing a gun, the Confederacy, of 36 guns, another American frigate, being a little astern. She has four hundred barrels of salted provisions.

Two persons escaped from New-York city, who left it the 8th instant, say, that the greater part of the British forces, and almost all the vessels that lately appeared at King's Ferry, up the Hudson, had returned; that the Raisonable, Rainbow and other ships of war, save one of 20 guns, and several privateers, had just gone out of port, for New-London, as was reported; and that the Oliver Cromwell, a ship of war belonging to Connecticut, being attacked the Friday before by the Galatea, a British frigate, was after a long resistance obliged to strike; another frigate, the Delaware, formerly belonging to the United States, coming into the engagement, and was brought into New-York harbour.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of Note, dated Edenton, North-Carolina, June 1.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that our affairs to the southward have a good aspect. By several letters and persons from South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 9th and 10th of May the enemy, under the command of General Prevost, approached within 20 miles of Charlestown: They were computed at 3500 strong, with 6 nine pounders, besides field-pieces and mortars. At the same time General Moultrie was between them and Charlestown with 1500 men. General Williamson was in their rear, and within a day's march, with 2000 men. General Lincoln, when the last accounts left Georgia, was yet in that state, with 3000 troops, and had taken the whole baggage and stores of the enemy. From the station above referred to, the enemy filed off along Ashley river as far as the ferry, on which the Governor gave orders to dismantle Fort Johnston and burn it, lest they should cross over and take it. On the 11th they crossed Ashley river and advanced towards Charlestown, by the common road; about five P. M. they made an attack on the town, and kept up their fire till half past nine, when they were repulsed. They left about 650 men on the field. Our loss is said to be about 120. The enemy retreated about five miles that night, and when the last accounts left Charlestown they were hemmed in between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, so that I hope by this time General Prevost, like his friend General Burgoyne, is relieved from the fatigues of a military life."

On Friday last arrived in this city, from Lancaster, on their way to head quarters, the regiment of Dragoons, at present commanded by Colonel White, and were the day following reviewed by General Wayne.

His Excellency the President of Congress, attended by several of the Members, and other gentlemen, were present.

The exactness and facility with which they performed all their manœuvres, gave a general satisfaction, and reflects the highest honor and credit on its officers, for that attention to discipline, which only could have produced a corps so complete and perfect. On Monday morning they left the city and proceeded on their march to join the main army.

We have the pleasure of informing the Public, That the spirited measures entered into by the citizens of Philadelphia for appreciating our currency, and lowering the prices of the necessaries and conveniences of life, are followed by several of the Counties in this State, and we have the greatest reason to hope will soon be adopted by all.

*** AMERICANUS *came to hand too late for this week's paper, but shall appear in our next.*

*To the FREEMEN, &c. of the County of Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS a great number of the Citizens of Philadelphia have chosen and appointed a Committee, in order to regulate and lower the prices of several necessaries of life, &c. and thereby to raise the value of our currency; and having by their resolves and proceedings made considerable progress therein,

The inhabitants of the county aforesaid are requested to meet at the house of JACOB NEAF, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, in order to take into their consideration the propriety of adopting the resolves of the said Committee, and fall upon such farther measures, as may be thought most advisable and conducive to promote that laudable intention.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
*Wilmington, State of Delaware, June 2, 1779.*

WHEREAS our fellow-citizens in a neighbouring State, roused at the extravagant measures pursued to raise the price of every necessary of life, depreciate our money, and in short counteract every measure pursued by those who wish to see the glory, freedom, independency and liberty of America established, have nobly stept forth to the support of the civil authority, with a full determination to see that the laws of the State shall be put in full force, strictly observed, and duly executed.—Influenced by their example, conscious of the necessity of the measure, and requested by them, a considerable number of the inhabitants of this Borough have thought proper to unite in a society, to be known by the name of the Constitutional Society, and think ourselves justifiable to pursue the same measures of our friends in Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States, who are solicited, and undoubtedly will adopt the same measures:—And we hereby inform the public in general, that we shall take particular notice of, and use our best endeavours to promote a fair, just and open trade with the States in general, and each other: That we will use every endeavour to prevent forestalling, engrossing and monopolizing the necessaries of life, and every other article of trade: That we will see that those regulations which our friends in the neighbouring States (which relate to us) shall think proper to adopt, shall be duly observed, and put in execution—and we hope and expect, without farther trouble, that a proper regard will be immediately paid to the regulations now made in Pennsylvania, until a more general one shall take place; but if any person or persons should be so lost to good order and virtue as not to take notice thereof, we will be ready at any time to receive information of or against the offenders, and treat them according to the nature of the offence.

*Signed by order of the Committee,*
THOMAS CROW, Clerk.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Rockhill township, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth instant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near side under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures them, so that I may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

*June 7, 1779.* ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.


DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK,
By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by
HALL AND SELLERS.


FOUND, some time ago, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, A SILK PURSE, with a small sum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *absents himself* from the subscriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware state, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a considerable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is said he has been lately seen in Baltimore-town, Maryland, though a report has been industriously spread of his having gone to sea. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, in Wilmington, or secures him in New-castle goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward----when the fallacious reasons given by said *Cumings*, in the Pennsylvania Packet, for his transgression, will, by incontestable evidence, be made to appear manifest falsehoods, without inserting assertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be settled before that "authority," which application should have been made to if such grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

*June 7, 1779.* JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will discourage the conduct of said *Cumings*, should he offer his service, by refusing to give him entertainment:---And all masters of vessels, and others, are desired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finished by the said ADAMS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Administratrix.

*West-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.*

WHEREAS some malicious people have falsely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they asked me*, and have had but little remorse in falsely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reason to suspect the same persons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the same as my life or property, when assaulted: I now call upon those persons to prove their assertions, or take the shame to themselves, and ever after be silent with their sedition.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be stolen) from the plantation of the subscriber, near Haddonfield, in Gloucester county, about ten days since, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, six years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but most inclinable to pace, moves clumsily, shuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, sleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any person securing said mare, so that the subscriber may have her again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

*Sixth-Month 9, 1779.* ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, mostly trots, but can pace a slow travel, had some white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occasioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off side, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off shoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to justice, shall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horse alone, from

‖ 4*W*. JACOB BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 8th of this inst. June, a large sorrel HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, is shod all round, and supposed to be ten years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ 2*W*. ADAM RHOADS.

*Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, May 26, 1779.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, shod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* township, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* last, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of said place, and were seen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; she has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. These are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all persons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile stone, on the great road, a black sattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the same, and will leave it at Mr. *Levi Budd*'s, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanborn*'s, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, shall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jersey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

*Londonderry township, Chester county, June 6, 1779.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night was stole away from me,
A likely bright BAY MARE was she;
Just four years old this month or nigh,
About fourteen and half hands high;
She's quarter blooded and doth trot,
And paceth none I'm sure of that;
In middling order; a small star,
In her forehead, there doth appear;
Her tail was dock'd a month ago,
It's scarcely well, you'll find it so;
Above her eyes, if you come near,
She's very hollow, that is clear;
Her mane is trimmed pretty short,
She's lengthy made, and trotteth smart;
Has old fore shoes on, this I know,
Which were remov'd three weeks ago.
The above reward, it will be sure,
To any person that secures
Said thief and mare, that I may see
My mare again restor'd to me;
Or Fifty Dollars for the mare,
If the thief should happen to get clear;
All travelling charges, if brought home,
Upon the nail I will pay down.

DAVID IRWIN.

## CYDER, in Hogsheads,

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-street, the fourth door above Market-street.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality,

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

the corner of Market and Fifth-streets.

Any persons possessed of bottles may have them filled at a reasonable price, to whom, on notice, he will send for the bottles. ¶

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On Monday, the 21st instant, at the late dwelling-house of *James Claxton*, deceased, near Chester, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue,

SUNDRY horses, cows, sheep, &c. implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c. The sale to begin at ten o' clock; where attendance will be given by

¶ RICHARD SEWELL, and ELIZABETH CLAXTON, } Admistrat.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *West-Nottingham* township, in the county of *Chester*, on or about the third day of *February*, *anno domini* 1773, having purchased a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township and county aforesaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the same township, made and executed to her, the said *Agnus*, a certain Promissory Note for Twelve Pounds with interest, payable by instalments for the said tract of land. And whereas it since appears that the said *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premises aforesaid, or to any part thereof, but that the same of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have since procured a sufficient conveyance thereof. These are therefore to caution all persons against taking an assignment of the said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same, it being without any kind of consideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

*June* 5, 1779. †

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*One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, on Wednesday night last, two HORSES, the one is a black horse, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a strong chunky horse, has a star in his forehead, no brand, shod before, has a long curled switch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a short tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long bushy mane, shod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horses, and the thief, shall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE MASSEY.

*N. B.* Said horses were stolen out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

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*Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May* 27, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th instant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin township, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the clasp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a string, containing a quantity of continental money, the most of it of the emissions out of circulation, and several receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouse, one in the agent line and the other in the sub-licutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no service to any body else. Any person that can give information of the same, or will bring it to me, so that I get the whole again, shall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, the sixth of May last, a black PIED CALF, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

*June* 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackish colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

*June* 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

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*Delaware State, New-Castle County, June* 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, seven years old, paces a slow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of said horse, by THOMAS REES. †

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, last night, and made their escape, the following prisoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short black hair, fresh complexion; had on, when he went away, a short brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Englishman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a soldier in the British service, a well set man, marked with the small-pox, and has a small wen over one eye; had on a redish great coat, and a striped lincey jacket, with sleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitish coat and tow trowsers; he formerly lived in or near Kensington, in the township of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin visage, about 30 years of age. Any person or persons who shall secure the said men in any gaol, or deliver them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

*Newtown, Bucks County, June* 2, 1779. ‖6 *W.*

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TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, situate in Chester county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent stream of water, sufficient for mills or any other water-works, which stream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by several lesser streams of water. There are on said plantation, a frame house, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be informed of the price, conditions of sale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-street, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ‡

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JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-street to Water-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, opposite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as usual, to buy and sell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖4 W.

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*Thornbury, Chester County, May* 18, 1779.

WHEREAS CATHERINE my wife hath eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, on the 18th day of February last, with a Hessian deserter, who goes by the name of *Valentine Hertzoor*; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PAUL RUSSEL. ¶

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjusted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham township, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-house, a servant lad, country born, named William Drisdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkish complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, a flax and tow shirt, tow trowsers, an old hat, no shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

*May* 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, some time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

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CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile stone, on the old York road, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, the tenth instant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

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WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Assembly of this state, have severally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to establish and confirm "their respective estates, in several lands and tenements in "this state, the title deeds for the same being much defaced by "accident," and at the same time were ordered to give public notice in some of the English and German newspapers of their said application to the Assembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the said order, it is hereby published, that the lands of the said *Thomas Beans* are situate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforesaid, by him purchased of Henry Shisler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Township Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moses Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, purchased of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptist Meeting-house, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garrison; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminster township, Bucks county, purchased of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the said street road, opposite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road opposite to lands of Daniel Longstreth, and by lands of Joseph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the said *John Sommers* are situate in the said Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilson, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About seven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the said Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Isaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the said Newtown road, and the said John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the said Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

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WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Chester* County, purchased a Tract of Land of the Subscriber, in *Cumru* Township and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the first Day of *March* last, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the said *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subscriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* last, by both Parties, respecting the same, which they, the said *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandestinely got out of the Possession of the aforesaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* last; since that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premises. This is therefore to require them, the aforesaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the said first Payment, with legal Interest thereon since due, or on the contrary I design to sell the same Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, sustained by their Non-performance.

*April* 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

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Best clayed SUGARS,

In Hogsheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

*JOHN BENEZET*,

Who continues to give the very highest Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

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SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

*April* 26, 1779. ‖ WILLIAM REED.

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*Hilltown Township, Bucks County, April* 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the last March Term, two persons residenters in the township aforesaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is supposed that they keep together. Whoever secures the said persons in any county goal and gives information to the subscribers, living in the township aforesaid, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

---

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-street, next Door but one above Messr. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly opposite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

West-India Rum, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

Melasses, by the hogshead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muscovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogshead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheese, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the first quality; he keeps a constant assortment, sells them on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡4w.

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WAS LOST some time ago, a CERTIFICATE, signed by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, in Birmingham, Chester county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

*CHARLES DILWORTH.*

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TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises two good houses, a barn, stable, &c. Through the land runs as good a stream for a grist and saw-mill as any in the county, and good seats for both. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the subscriber in Flemington. ¶

*May* 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

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EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod before, no brand mark, a small star in his forehead, lately docked, a little shy of being saddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

*May* 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

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To be LETT for the Summer Season, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington township, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the possession of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and several other privileges, which will render it extremely suitable for a gentleman's seat. For terms apply to William Hollingshead, Esq; in Philadelphia, or to the subscribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.

¶ SAMUEL ERWIN.

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WAS taken up last spring, a small dun MARE, about 13 hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in possession of the subscriber living in Moreland township, near Smithfield. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ ISAAC STATS.

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*New-Castle County, April* 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforesaid, on the 22d of September last, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about six years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in six weeks, otherwise they will be valued and sold for the same, by

¶ JOHN HYATT.

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PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

*General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.*

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

*Given at* Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

TENCH TILGHMAN.

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*Kent County, Maryland, May* 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Bushels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that business, sobriety and industry, would be taken into partnership in his grist-mills, situated in the county aforesaid, one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greatest plenty of the best wheat is raised yearly.---Those mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millstones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry seasons.

The Subscriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the best encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforesaid; he may have part of the profit of said mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

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STOLEN out of the pasture, from the subscriber, in Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, on the night of the 23d of May, 1779, a black gelding HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, has a small star in his forehead, a small white spot on his back, a little white on one of his hind feet, his mane cut off his withers, hath not been docked, near 14½ hands high, had no shoes on when stolen, paces and trots, and was in good order. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have *Forty Dollars*, and if the thief is secured, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have *Twenty Dollars* reward, paid by NATHANIEL CLOUD. ¶

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.